To the Readers of The Journal:

We invite you to come to see us for any thing that men

Our line of Men's Suits run from \$4.00 to \$25.00, Our Boys' Knee Pant Suits \$1.50 to \$6.00. Men's Pants from \$1.00 to \$7.50.

A complete line of Men's and Boys' Hats in both felt and straw goods.

The best \$3.50 Shoe made for men.

Every thing in Underwear, among which is the best line of unlaundered white shirts and colored shirts has in view the accomplishment of but purpose of the Exposition is to bring known to the trade for 50 cents.

We will take pleasure in showing you through the best stock of goods in our line in the Piedmont section, and the prices are all right. Yours truly,

SMITH & BRISTOW.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

RUBBER TIRES.

We put on the best at SHORT NOTICE.

You are cordially invited to examine our Summer Stock of

Fine Carriages, Buggies, Wagons and Harness.

Our Prices Are Right.

Our Goods Are Guaranteed

The Greenville Coach Factory.

BETWEEN MAKING SHOES AND FIGHTING AT THE FRONT.

Augusta Chronicle. ing is well known from its present use, terest in this building. Some of them may recall the comforts given by a new pair of well made shoes during the latter days of the Confederacy and would look with a sympathetic feeling even on the building where these sources of pedal comfort were manufactured. The Lowrey shops were towards the end of the war a boot, shoe and harness factory of the Confederate government and remained so until the fortunes of battle had decided that there was no longer a Confederate government.

By a strange concidence not only is John Rae, still an able and skillful smile, indicative of pleasant memories, last days of the Confederacy." came over his face as he began to tell

"Yes," said he, "the Lowrey building right across the street there was the last boot, shoe and harness factory of the Confederacy and a good one it was, I tell you. We had all sores of machinery for manufacturing shoes, the best obtainable at that time, and I would put our product against any turned out by the factories of the day. Our cheapest shoes were all leather and none of the shoddy stuff of today that meets with a welting. Every man in the building, except the super intendent, was a good cobbler and strange to say the superintendent was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, Dr. A. G. Beard, who ranked as a major. Dr. Beard knew nothing about a shoe when he started in on his posi tion, but a more successful one never managed a shop. He was one of those fine fellows, who want to learn and do

well and he did. "But to go back to the establishment of the shoe factory. The machinery was originally in Atlanta, where the factory was located. It was established there by General Johnston

centre, the factory was moved to Augusta, into the same building now occupied by Mr. Lowrey.

"There were never less than 250 One of the sights for the Confederate | men occupied in the building and freveterans to view when they come to quently as high as 300. All of them Augusta next month is the Lowrey were enlisted soldiers and detached to wagon works building. This old build- this duty on account of having been at ing has a much greater history than some fime or other connected with the thousands of people who pass it leather working business. Many of daily would ever suppose. The build- them were splended shoe makers, There were two shoe departments, one but in the great crowds that will come for boots for the officers and the other to the reunion there may be a few for the ordinary shoes for the men in who will take more than a passing in- the ranks. I was directly in charge of the boot department and it would be a treat for you to see the grand patent leather boots we made. Only the best workmen were in the boot department, occause the officers would put up with nothing but the best. There were about thirty skilled workmen making boots and they turned out from 12 to 14 pairs a day. In the line of ordinary shoes the output ranged from 600 to 800 pairs a day. They were not fancy shoes, but were all leather and more durable than the footgear furnished to soldiers now-a-days.

"We did not work steadily toward this building here to be viewed by the the end of the war, as there was too veterans, but in its very shadow is one much fighting to be done. We would of the foremen of the institution, Mr. be working hard at our trade when an be working hard at our trade when an each member will have the right to order would come that this or that dispose of his cotton as his best judgmechanic, plying his business of shoe general needed reinforcements. Down making every day of his life and mak- would go the factory, awls would be ing the youngest members of the trade substituted with guns and away we hustle to keep even with the work that would go to the front. We took part is turned out by his nimble fingers. in fights about Charleston, at Love joys Yesterday a reporter for The Chroni- near Macon, Sayannah and Pocataligo. cle called on Mt. Rae at his shop on After each of these brushes we would Campbell street and asked him for be sent back to the factory and make some information concerning the old a few shoes in the meantime. Bewar-time shoe factory. The old gen- tween fighting and shoe making we tleman rose from his bench and a had a pretty busy time of it during the

> John McDonald, a Kansas journalist, who is touring Scotland, says in a letter to one of the papers of the Sunflower State that he recently went into a store in a little Highland town and inspected the goods displayed for sale, finding among them the following American products: Corn flour, canne beef, canned peaches, canned apricots, canned pears, soap, rolled oats, washboards, churns, cheese, hams, down; used in a Scotch mountain village, says Mr. McDonald, "will give some idea of the immense trade between the United States and Great Britain,'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of hat Hillithin.

TECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND ITS WORK.

President Harvie Jordan, of the Georgia Cotton Growers' Association, has called a meeting of the cotton farmers and business men of the South to be heid in Macon, Ga., November 20th and 21st, "for the purpose of the vising and discussing the besty ways: and means of securing to the cotton producers a fair price for the cotton crop each year." The Cotton Growers. Protective Association has a field en-tirely its own, not conflicting with any existing farmers' organization and we believe, can be made of untold benefit to Southern cotton farmers. The Cotton Growers' Association

one specific purpose; that of obtaining

principles, and seeks the active cooperation of every line of business in information as to the exact size of the crop at the close of the ginning season. These statistics will be secured from the producers themselves, and will be far more reliable than any which have been heretofore obtained through local correspondents for use by the specula-tor. These statistics will be sent in weekly to the headquarters of each State bureau, and from there forwarded to the central bureau and consolid-inted. Conners throughout the South will become mentions of the association, and through them, it is expected to obtain information in regard to the weekly movement of the crop, and exact size of crop immediately upon close of guming shooth. Gimnels will be supplied, at opening of the season, with postal cards addressed to headquarters, and will be requested to write on the hack of these cauls every Saturday night the number of bales sinned that week and drop the cards into the post-office. No bale of cotton can be marketed before it passes through the hands G. W. SIRRINE, Supt. - - H. C. MARKLEY, Project of the ginner, and in this way, will be a Good Roads Exhibit at the Exposition of course of the grop, and about December first we will know almost to a bale, the amount of a complete display of Philippine CONFEDERATE SHOE FACTORY.

and a Major Cunningham was in charge. During 1863, when Atlanta was beginning to be a pretty warm of the following september.

The Workmen Were Kept Busy was beginning to be a pretty warm centre, the factory was moved to a fact is never ascertained. The following september.

After having ascertained the bands of the ginner, and in this way, will be a Good Roads Exhibit at the Exposition. The promise has been received will know almost to a bale, the amount of a complete display of Philippine belt during the season. Indeed the weekly movement of a Good Roads Exhibit at the Exposition. The promise has been received of a complete display of Philippine to Conference the conference of the ginner, and in this way, will be a Good Roads Exhibit at the Exposition. The promise has been received of a complete display of Philippine to Conference the conference of the ginner, and in this way, will be a Good Roads Exhibit at the Exposition. The promise has been received of a complete display of a

After having ascertained; through local secretaries and ginners early in the season, the probable size of the crop, it is proposed to go further and establish a fair price on the staple de-livered at the ports. This can be done by finding the amount of American cotton required for consumption during twelve months, the price at which cot-ton goods are offered for sale by the the manufacturers. And knowing the size of the crop to be offered! for at will-be necessary to introduce a system of regulating the supply to meet the demands of cotton mills. This cannot be done by forcing the crop on the market and closing it out to the buyers during the first three months of the fall. Any farmer wishing to hold his cotton, can place it in his localwarehouse; and use the warehouse receipt for same as collateral security with which to borrows money from bank to pay his maturing obligations. The association is not in any way connected with any bonded warehouse scheme, nor will it undertake to regulate the price of storage and insurance on the part of our local ware housement. The association will not force any of its members to hold, but ment will dietate.

Every member will be kept weekly posted in regard to all information obtained through the operations of the

GABRIEL AND HIS CHARIOT.-While the late General Palmer was military governor of Kentucky a dis suffrance occurred in a small town it the interior and it was necessary for um to go there at once. There was ng trum, no carriage, no buggs to be got; the only vehicle available was a big, gilded circus chariot left by some stranded show company. He didn't like at, but there was nothing else to do, so the gottin . The general reut a great dash as hadrove throughon small town, Paople turned out in drayes to see him pass. When he left the town behind and reached, the plantations, the negroes saw him and stayted with the nouths. They followed at 1 resalmon, apples, forks, hoes, access spectful distance, until presently they hammers, saws, joiners' tools, braces, were joined by an old white-haired and bits. "This partial list of things, used in a Scotch mountain village." Palmer in his magnificent chariot, raised his eyes and his arms on high and, in a voice that stirred all within hearing, cried; "Bross de Lord; de day of judgment am come, an' dis gemman am de Angel Gabriel hisself. Bicdern, down on yo' knees an, pray, fo' yo' hour am hyar !"

> The longest train ever hauled by a ingle engine in America was on the Reading line. It contained 250 empty cars and was a mile and a quarter in

THE COTTON GROWERS' PRO- THE DESIGN OF THE CHARLES. TON EXPOSITION.

Under the plans determined upon by the Directors of the South Carolina Inter State and West Indian Exposition Company, the main buildings of the Exposition to be held at Charleston next year will be Textile, Agriculture, -Machinery and Electricity, Minerals and Forestry, Commerce and Liberal Atts, Fine Arts, Transportation, Woman's, Educational and Negro. 11 is expected that there will be still other buildings erected upon the Exposition grounds and that a number of the States of the Union and of the enterprising cities will erect suitable structures for the display of their characteristic products and resources. The together on Southern soil representaa fair and just price for our cotton and tative exhibits of the arts, industries, cotton seed products. The method of manufactures and products of the soil, work is based upon sound business; mine and sea, and to illustrate in this way the magnitude of the resources and possibilities, particularly, of the acre, which was not plowed. The the South with the farmer towards the Southern States of the Union, and of land which was broken we worked accomplishment of the object which it the country at large and in this way, down and sowed to oats. We were has in view. In the first place, it is proposed to introduce new systems in rather late in getting these oats in, and marketing the cotton crops of the South, now unite the parts of this great counso that every producer may receive his just share in the profits of this great shape. To that end, it is proposed to obtain correct statistical information South American Republics and of the in regard to the movement of the crop Philippines will be illustrated in such Philippines will be illustrated in such during harvesting period; ascertain manner as to aid in the development through the most rehable sources, first, of new and closer trade relations bethe probable amount of cotton to be produced, and secondly, secure absolute kets which are waiting for American exploitation and occupancy.

That the Exposition project is re garded with great favor throughout this country and in foreign parts is amply evidenced by the applications which have been received from manufacturing and mercantile people in all parts of the United States, almost as soon as the very day that the announcement was made that an Exposition would be held for the purposes heretofore cited, in Charleston next

It would require far too much space to give even a list of the would be exthe variety and interest of the exhibits which will be made here next year. A New York manufacturer asks for space for the purpose of exhibiting machinery for the manufacture of eye-glasses and spectacles"; a California concern asks for room in which to display "a great variety of citrous products," The Hon. James Wilson, United States Secretary of Agriculture, sympathizes

at Washington for the National Mustic will not run back together, and 15 cum and to be exhibited at the Pan inches of soil will hold double the old friend Bounce, who was a victim of inches of soil will hold double the old friend Bounce, who was a victim of inches of soil will hold double the enterprising Floridian wishes to make a display of decorative palms. The Automobile will solve the ques

tion of transportation in this country before many years, and at least seven Automobile, Locomobile, Motor Vehicle and other manufacturers of these horseless carriages have applied for room at the Exposition. There is a stack of applications from the manufacturers of engines, farming implements, roadwagons, mining machinery and every side, when these facts are ascertained other possible product of man's in

genuity.

A little later, after the grounds have been laid off and the sites of the sever al buildings have been definitely de termined upon, the work of apportioning space will begin; with the certainty that every nook and corner of the ten or twelve or fifteen main Exposition buildings will be filled with -objects of practical use and ornament-

For beauty and convenience of location, close touch with the three trunk Railroad lines leading to this city, and of the easiest possible approach from

A LESSON IN MORALS. - All honor o Mark Twain ! Six years ago the publishing house of Charles L. Web ster & Co., of which Mr. Clemens was the financial sponsor, failed, owing something over \$200,000. Mr. Clemens left America for England with the purpose of laboring to pay that debt. Now the brave humorist and author has refurned with the debt fully paid and the sublime consciousness that he has rejuited a self-imposed moral obligation. When he went away, he wrote from Vancouver, "The law recognizes no mortgage on a mah's brain, and a merchant who has given up all he has may take advantage of the laws of insolvency, and start free again for himself. But. I am not a business man, and honor is a harder master than the law. on his lecture, tour he added these exof this, but I am beginning to feel that Lam gaining something from it, too, and that my dividends, if not available for banking purposes, may be even more satisfactory than theirs." And man, with the debt paid, and the gains of good conscience gathered into his own heart, he returns at sixty-three years of age to begin life again, unsoiled by memory of any wrong, an

No farmer need sit down and expect someone to furnish him a readymade system or plan of conducting his farm. He must make it himself.

The freshness of the milk. The practice is a common and ancient one in Egypt.

To cure earache, roll a little black pepper inside of some cotton, dip in sweet oil and put in the ear.

The freshness of the milk. The practice is a common and ancient one in Egypt.

Write him today fully about your case. He makes no charge for consultation or advice, either at his office or by mail.

J. Newton Hathaway, M. D., 2214 South Bread street, Atlanta, Ga:

upright, happy man. In this age of

taught the world a lesson that will bear

SUBSOILING COWPEAS.

We are rejoiced to see that our cow eas this year are heavier than ever was subsoiled last fall. It shows us that we are on the right line and are getting ahead. We have one piece of land where this is especially noticeable, beause only a portion of it was subsoild. It is an old red clay hill, and conidered very poor. The land has been ong, the oldest inhabitants having seen otton grown there before the war. It wo years ago, when we first broke it ap and planted it in watermelons. ast year we had this land in sweet potatoes, but the crop was very poor, and after they were dug last fall we determined to give this field a thorough overhauling. We therefore went in there when the soil was rather dry, with two big teams and gave it a plowng and subsoiling that broke the land

fact, did not pay to cut.

Now, all this land is in cowpeas. The part which was subsoiled last fall was replowed this fall with a twister, and the part not broken in the fall we turned about eight inches deep with a oig two-horse plow: We sowed a oushel and a half of "Unknown" peas o the acre, worked them in with a attaway harrow, then harrowed with moothing harrow, then rolled.

they were badly killed by the cold. In

The superiority of the peas on the ubsoiled part is very marked, the majority of them being fully waist high, while those on the land broken in the pring and not subsoiled are not over

We fertilize all our peas with 300 o 400 pounds to the acre of a cheap hemical fertilizer. An application of 400 pounds to the acre of fertilizer analyzing 10 per cent. of phosphoric icid and 10 per cent, potash will double our crop of vines if your land is well repared. This fertilizer can be easily nade by thoroughly mixing together 400 pounds muriate of potash with 1,600 pounds of acid phosphate to make a ton. This can be applied broadcast and harrowed in with a smoothing harrow after the peas have been worked in with a cut-away.

The main point in deep preparation s to put the land in a condition to hold water. Plants cannot use comes in, if the subsoiling is done while the land is dry, or dry enough bress so as not to be at all sticky down in,

n the ground, keep right on growing emained almost stationary.

I write this to show you the advantage of putting your land in the right condition. Many a disappointment with commercial fertilizers is due to poor tillage.

This subsoiling is hard work, I know. und we cannot do it all at once, but we can take a few acres at a time while he general farm work is not pressing in the fall, and the weather is cool. by so doing gradually get our land into better condition.

All through the Piedmont section; where the land or subsoil is red clay tors from telegraph poles somewhere and naturally well drained, subsoiling will pay and pay well.

THE WHEAT CROP.-The American

F. J. MERRIAM.

Agriculturist is good authority on the the sea, the site of the Exposition is grain crops of the United States. There have been many perverse conditions which reduced what promised at seeding to be the largest crop this country had ever made. The winter wheat covered 28,000,000 acres and a heavy yield was promised. But there was Indiana, caused by the Hessian fly. Washington reports the highest yield per acre which is 24.2 bushels; Oklahoma 18.5; Oregon 18; Nebraska 18; Kansas 19.9; Texas 17.5. The average winter wheat for all the States is 13 bushels to the acre. The spring wheat acreage was 17,612,000 and the average yield was 10.2 bushels. Washington led in spring wheat production, 18.5 bushels per acre. Much of the wheat was damaged by unfavorable weather. The estimated decrease compared with last year is 55,000,000 bushels and with 1896, 205,000,000. Con-It never compromises for less than one sumers need not look for cheaper flour ed man was shot a second time and hundred cents on the dollar, and its and they may expect a poor article now debts never outlaw." After he started and then. This report being depend- from the ground. able we advise farmers in the wheat quierte lines? "I meant, when I to belt of this State to sow enough to gaugito give my creditors all the boneate supply every cater on their farm. The with brown paper. The friction will family that has ten months' supply of draw out the spot. flour on hand the first day of October is not much troubled by the fluctuations in the wheat market. The estimated crop of wheat for this year is 510,561,000 busbels.

The latest development in the milk ousmess in London is to drive the cows around the route and have them milked in the presence of the cusselfishness and commercialism he has tomers. The customer is thus able to judge for himself of the healthy appearance of the animal, and is sure of the freshness of the milk. The practice

sweet oil and put in the ear.

COTTON-GROWING COMPETI

Southern cotton-growers are given food for reflection in the announcement that the German government has contracted with Tuskegee Institute to furnish students to introduce cottonraising among the natives in the German possessions in Africa. According to the report, a party of suitably equipped students will sail from this country for Africa in November, and by some the expedition is regarded as the beginning of a formidable competiwas a badly gullied broomsedge field tion with America in the cotton-grownot unworthy of consideration. Should it be carried to any successful length, the formidableness of African competition with American cotton-growing would depend largely epon American cotton growers. Events of the past The Leading HATHAWAY has been the I eighteen months, viewed in the light of the history of lifty years of cotto igrowing, are not sufficient to guarantee maintenance of 10-cent cotton. fully 15 inches deep—all but about one

TION

The high price which the South emporarily enjoying is a result of a combination of circumstances largely accidential in character, and not to be expected as a regular thing. It offers no reason for a change in the policy long preached by the Manufacturers' Record, that the South must adapt itself to raising cotton as cheaply as pos sible if it hopes to retain its place of dominance as a cotton-grower. Pursuit of such a policy does not imply a loss to the grower. It means that methods must prevail whereby cotton may be profitably raised at a minimum of expense of time, labor and money that the farmers must first of all assure themselves of a living from their own fields, and then devote their remaining energies to the cultivation of the staple Here and there in the newer cotton territory the grower may be tempted to balance the possibilities of a bountiful crop against the certainty of being obliged 19 go elsewhere for his tood supplies. The temptation should be resisted, and both in the older fields and newer ones cotton as a surplus crop should be the rule. Such a rule, strictly followed, would relieve the planters from any cause for apprehension about experiments in cotton-grow ing in Africa, Asia, South America or anywhere else, -- Manufacturers'

A NEW CURE FOR INSOMNIA. Many people complain that they cannot sleep well at night. Some of them chemical fertilizers unless water is cigars or torment their stomachs at suppresent to make them soluble; and here per, etc., etc. But there is hope for all is where the advantage of subsoiling the sleepless by a very simple device Victor Smith says, in the New York

"I suppose all of us are suffering

When the dry weather came on in sleeps now better than any other man August those pea vines on the sub- on earth. He lost his way in the Adoiled portion, whose roots were deep riondacks and stayed over night in the cabin of a forester. His sleep was the while on the part not subsoiled they sleep of a man just made perfect, and in the morning he found that he had not moved half an inch all night. 4 103 the insulation,' the forester insisted. You city folk are killin' yourselves with contact. If you'll break the contact you'll be able to sleep and get your nerves back.' This matter of 'contact was finally explained to mean that our bed posts are in contact with the doors the floors with the walls and the walls with Mother Earth, so that whatever thus making it easier on the stock; and personal magnetism a man has in him goes away in the night time, leaving him like a log on his mattress. The forester had obtained four glass insulaand screwed them on the posts of his guest bed, so that the electricity could not run away. Bounce, the very day he got home, insulated his bed, and from that moment to the present his insomnia has been banished.'

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Reicke, of Caliornia, are in charge of a signal station on the brow of a lofty peak in the Sierra Nevada Moantains, where they keep a sharp lookout, field glass it hand, for fires which might break out partial failure in Ohio, Michigan and in the snowsheds that skirt the railroad through the rocky wilds. If a small flame should pass unnoticed for an hour the whole chain of sheds might be consumed and the tracks endangered. The woman watches by day and her husband by night. R. R. Thompson, a private in one of

be Canadian regiments that served in south Africa, was one of the four men to receive the scarfs worked by Queen Victoria and awarded for distinguished bravery, and the only Canadian to get searf. He ran out into the face of a strong Boer fired to rescue a wounded comrade, but failed because the woundkilled as Thompson was raising him

A sure way to remove grease spot from silk is to rub the spot quickly

OUR GREATEST SPECIALIST. For 20 years Dr. J. Newton Hathaway

has so successfully treated chronic diseases that he is acknowledged today to stadu at the head of his profession in this line, this exclusive method of treatment for Var.coccle and Stricture, without the aid of knife or cautery cures in 90 per cent, of all cases. In the treatment of the loss of Vital Forces. Nervous Disorders, Kidney and Urinary Complaints, Paralysis, Blood Poisoning, Rheumatism, Ca'arrh, and dis-eases peculiar to women, he is equally successful. Dr. Hathaway's practice is more than double that of any other spec-ialist. Cases pronounced helpless by other

THE SICK ARE MADE WELL.



nent. Wreeks of humanity have come to him for consultation and medicines, who a few months hat have returned to him in most vigorous health to git him their thanks.

All Diseases
Gured.

Dr. Hathaway treats all diseases those peculiar to men and the peculiar to women, as well—cultar to women, as well—cultar to women, as well—cultar to women, as well—cultar to men and the peculiar to mental served and all forms of langering and chronic disorders.

Variococle and Stricture without the ald of kn without pain or loss of time from business. This positively the only treatment which cures with out-operation. Dr. Hathaway calls the particular attention of sufferers from Variococle and Stricture pages 27,28,23 and 31 of his new book which will Every Case.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.
Dr. Hathaway & Co.,
1925 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING.

To All Our Pickens Friends.

We want to say that we intend this tall to have the best line of Shoes and Dry Goods ever shown in Easley, and at prices the same as you pay in Greenville. Our Easley store will have you can find in our Easley store.

We are agents for some of the best shoe factories in the United States, and we will sell them at the lowest ossible price.

Mr. J. Melton King, our manager, asks all his friends to give him a call that he may let them see what he can do for them in supplying their wants in Dry Goods, Shoes, etc. It will save you a long ride to Greenville. He has many things that he is selling at bargain prices, and invites inspection.

Keep your eye on this space and it vill save you many a dollar.

Yours truly,

R. L. R. Bentz, Cash Dry Goods and Shoes.

MILTON KING, Manager Easley Branch.

Greenville Store, Corner entrance, 201 Main St. Agent for Butterick Patterns . - 00



We have our store filled with the best elected stock of

Fall and Winter Foot Wear

ver shown in Greenville.

You cannot fail to see the superior stock and workmanship in our Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes. No shoddy stock. One Price, Everything Warranted,

PRIDE & PATTON,

106 S. Main Street.

Lipscomb & Russell's